[CONCLUDED]

Emancipation in the British West Indies.

THE WORKING DAY. 8. The working day is nominally nine hours but, strictly speaking, there is no such thing here as "day's work," as you understand it, where the laborer goes in and does his best, and his employer, looking to the general result, is satisfied. The so-called "day's work" is almost invariably a known quantity of work, which is carefully measured, and for which a certain rate is paid. It is, in fact, piece or task work. On some estates, when there is a heavy press of work, the laborers are encouraged to do extra work, for which they are paid in proportion. In crop, they usually work by the task, and frequently, as already said, (Query 6,) job by the hogshead of sugar.

CULTIVATION. 9. There is no comparison between the free and slave labor periods, as regards the cultivation of the estates. The Island is now, from one end to the other, as you have seen, cultivated like a garden, and its productiveness is greater, by far, than the most sanguine ever auticipated under any system of labor. Our staple exports are fully double what they were in Slavery time; and although we do not raise as much food as we did when we had a slave population to feed, but depend for a large proportion of it upon our imports, chiefly from your country, the fault is certainly not due to free abor, nor yet to the land under cultivation. Many of our planters have taken up the idea. that the growing of provisions deteriorates the land for producing canes, and with some of them the notion is so overpowering that they won't allow a potato slip or a blade of corn to find a footing on their estates. They buy everything of the kind they want; and it is no uncommon sight to see loads of oats and hav going into the country, to feed horses and mules that might be fed, at little or no cost, on produce raised at home. The sugar cros has to bear all the expenses of the estate, in cluding this hay and cats; and hence it is, that you will often hear it stated, on good authority, or see the statement put forth authoritative in agricultural raports, &c., that the first cost ment (generally Bridgetown) is \$48, \$60, or

I hope it is no libel to say, that the agricultural mind throughout the world is noted as being generally not the most open to convic-Right or wrong, it has the repute of ad bering to established notions, prejudices though they be, with a pertinacity that sets both reason and experience at defiance. But for this, we have had quite evidence enough in the practice of particular planters during the last few years, to root out this anti-provision fallacy and increase the profits of the estates whilst increasing the supply of food for our teeming population. I could mention several of these planters who have not found the growing of provisions to interfere in the least with the production of canes; but I select the one who has carried the tractice of provision growing further than any other, and with the most marked results. Our colored friend, Mr. J. Brown Mapp, whose estate, "Jackman's," in this parish, you have visited, is the largest prosystem; and, what is more, paying all the expenses of the estate with the provisions, his sugar crop being so much clear profit—cesting him, virtually, nothing a hogshead to make it Of course, if everybody grew provisions to nearly the same extent, they would be much cheaper than they are at present, and much less profitable to the growers. But they never could be so cheap as to be altogether unprefit-able as an ordinary crop; and the result of Mapp's practice, not to mention any other, to deteriorate the land for producing sugar, the sugar-producing power of his estate having, in fact, increased very considerably, concurrently with the large production of provisions. I hope you won't think this long digression out of

10 From what has been already said under preceding queries, you will readily infer that the cost of production is, generally speaking, less now than it was in the period of Slavery. am fully convinced, that wherever this is not the case, the fault is entirely in the management of the estate. The introduction of implementstance that has tended to this result, but it may be questioned whether this improvement in cultivation was not itself a consequence of eman-

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE ISLAND 11. Nobody here decries emancipation as an evil. All are willing to acknowledge it a great social boon to the colonies, and to the slaves our late slaveholders yet living among us are fend it; and although there are some willing erough, no doubt, to restrict liberty as much as they dare, and here and there, perhaps, a norus homo who would gladly avail himself of the absolute power of Slavery as a means of establishing his own new-born importance, really do not think there is a single respectable

man of any intelligence in the Island who would seriously desire to have back the "peculiar in-

the emancipated slaves have, at any time, evinced a spirit of revenge for the wrongs sustained in Siavery, although individual cares might have occurred without my knowledge, period of apprenticeship, injudiciously interposed by Government, with no doubt the best entions, between absolute Slavery and absothe planters, and became a means of mutual irritation, instead of conciliation; nevertheless at its termination, the people generally settled down quietly on the estates as laborers for hire,

selves pesceably, orderly, and in obedience t law, which, by the way, was not always mindful of their interests. Many of them, I know, mistresses: and I could mention instances in efits from his superiors than injuries, and will often forget the latter, whilst boasting of the Whether this is a natural character-

quire. Such is the fact.

13. This question must be answered generally ber, was part and parcel of the estate, and idencourse. Whatever gave it importance, or de tracted from it, affected him in a similar way, in (poor thing) connected with some depreciators circumstance in reference to the estate, was felt as a more bitter excessm than D'Israeli has ever perpetrated in his severest mood. Things self no longer in this relat on to the estate of his employer. Located upon it as a tenant laborer, he pays his rent and does his work, in the rull knowledge that he has no claim upor that employer beyond the stipulated wages, and that at any moment the connection between them may be dissolved, and his allegiance transferred to some other in want of labor, with a tenement to rent.

their prime under the slave system, retained, no doubt, much of the old feeling acquire in that period; but to expect it of the younger race, who have grown up under circum stances wholly different, were unreasonable occupies his cottage and allotment on the estate is destructive, not only of any such feel. ing as that of the S'avery period, but even of that more becoming and desirable one which

laborer for the interests of his employer, under the working of such a system; and, what is of far greater consequence, no permanent settling down of our peasantry to improve, morally and socially.

REGULATIONS OF LABOR

14 Some few of the laborers have been able to purchase small freeholds, and others rent, independently of any agreement to labor. These two classes work, of course, where they please, and as they please, when not employed on their own land. On the whole, they are by no means less industrious or orderly than others. Those located on estates as tenant-laborers, on the tenure adverted to in the preceding query, are animated and inspired by it to-da tenure adverted to in the preceding query, are animated and inspired by it-to-da generally under engagement to work five days and are men of ideas, one of s in the week for the estate, at a stipulated rate intelligence, who were and are to fwages, commonly twenty cents a day. [See of politics, who believe in the riquery 8] The sixth day they are at liberty judgment, and who dishieved to dispose of as they please; and, generally, ling force of party ties it riated when not employed on their own allotments, pudiating every sugge in of p they work for wages on the estates requiring bility, they ruptured to convict labor, usually at an advance of four cents. In otime in behalf of a gree princip other words, whilst attached labor, as it is resemblance not wholly imaginar called, is rated at twenty cents, laborers not Republican party of this day, in attached commonly get twenty-four cents—an attitude of reasstance to false doc other cause of disaffection and unsettledness, dutrages and corruption engend The attached laborers, it must be plainly stated, and the great and glorious party pay a rent, either in money or labor, for their ation in the days of Luther and ottages and allotments, or for the allotments their struggles against Papal Sr only, when the cottages, as is frequently the ! The circumstances of the for ation of the ase, are their own; and the rent is usually set party thus demonstrate how vita; " its funda-

at the full value of the property rented.

mental ideas, and how prompt 1.

15. In addition to what has just been writ- are its masses. Every Republication ten under the preceding query, I would say to give for the faith that is in his that, except in a few instances of old and in why he is a Republican. Not of laborers, I am not aware of any houses, detend his vote on the minerable furnished rent-free on the estates. Generally always voted the Republican ti-speaking, they are all rented on the condition his father did it before him. No service mentioned in the preceding para his vote or his head under the co graph, the rent being usually paid weekly, by fuge that a man must stick to his one member of the family as regards the house, the party abandons its principles, but each member that chooses to take land is a Republican for a reason—if held responsible for the rent of his or her al- controlling, and convincing. lotment. Attempts were made some time ago to exact rent or conditional service on the esof a family occupying a house on the estate; affairs. It must be maintained, but this was too clearly in quitous a construction dates be supported, as the only but up after a little struggle. The practice now, in such cases, is to raise the rent upon the ten of a hegshead of sugar to the place of ship holding. We have an abundance of labor, and like our other blessings, are apt to abuse it. I should be unjust, did I not add here, that many rulers, and who impudently threaten that when rulers, and who impudently threaten that when

auch for their own sakes as the laborers. 16. There is no peculiar tex levied on this Washington as they have conquet with in Kanclass. Those who have taxable property pay, of course, the same taxes as other owners of purposes of that party, and wou discard all in proportion to their consumption of commodities paying duty, whether of excise or customs, contribute to the public revenue of the Island. These duties of its organization. Within the cannot be said to press heavily on this particu."

RIGHT OF VOTING. 17. There is no distinction in this respect' All who possess the qualification required bylaw have equally the right to vote; and severaof the emancipated laborers, having acquires the qualification, are voters. The objection i vision-grower in the Island, and is making, at to the qualification, as being too high, not for the same time, larger crops of sugar than the erally. It is a freehold of £20 late currence (\$61.44) annual value, or occupancy in a town of premises of the annual value of £50 land currency, (\$153.60,) and is considerably beyond the reach of numbers of our industrious and it telligent middle classes, colored and white, whom it is desirable, on every consideration

sound policy, to admit to the suffrage. HAVE THEY BEEN BENEFITED. 18. Those who deny that the emancipated slaves of these Colonies have greatly benefite; at all, by their emancipatio to pass a judgment upon, or have some sinister purpose to serve by a perversion of the full reports of the Slavery Disc truth. In this Island, in particular, beneficial gress in that city, between Par results of emancipation, shared more or less ty of Tennessee, and the Rev. every class and condition in our communit, have been specially marked as regards the la e slaves themselves. In their case it has bego follows: slaves themselves. In their case it felt in every respect, without qualification of exception. Working now for themselves, and about fifty years of age. He is tall, of a sallow of a sallow of is their physical condition improved, but their

moral and social also. They have improved am speaking of them as a whole-in all that suffered much from severe ment distinguishes man from the mere animal; for the freedom that made them men, by 4 1- tobacco, in any shape, never dowing them with the proper rights and imp nities of manhood, has induced aspirations of him did not correspond with ally, and without hope, by individuals among black suit, and, as he sat in a them, and, at the same time, has developed, so to speak, a new faculty for their attainment. That which renders advancement possible so any class of men tends, I need not tell you, to the celebrate Parson is short built in the least realize out the celebrate of the celebrate out th advance them. It is too much the fashion o tioned. He has black hair and compare them, not with their former selver, their present state with what it was in Slave some twenty years ago, but with some fancy i ideal of abstract manhood, in which all the

possible virtues are present, without any shading of vice. But the truth is, they are very much, in this respect, like ordinary men of other races, from whom they essentially differ (I year." must beg pardon of the physiologists) in cc n- his Reformer, of March 10, 1: plexion only. If their improvement, on the Mr. Brownlow to a number whole, has not been as great as could be to Abolitionists for character. Abolitionists for character. this score, the perturbing cause is, perhaps, to be found in circumstances that I have indicated in the course of these queries as operating 12. I am not aware of any instances in which | concurrently with emancipation. Much that we see to regret in their condition are the in- or a gentleman of color?" gering effects, in fact, of Slavery, not yet eridicated; and it the process of eradication goes on more slowly than the friends of emancional lengthy correspondence, the ter on more slowly than the friends of emancidation could wish, it must be remembered that the discussion was agreed up the leprons taint of Slavery pervaded our sullow was to open the debate, tire community in all its relations, and that he cure of the emancipated slaves cannot be felly effected until that of the other and superior

have no reason, as Abolitionists, to hang our EFFECT ON THE POOR WHITES. 19. This is perhaps the class that has been least affected permanently by emancipation, and I should say, from its circumstances, the one least calculated to be so affected. But, on the whole, as a class, the effect, as far as it goes, has been without doubt beneficial. It is no small matter, as regards them, that the stigms has been taken from labor; and the really well disposed and improvable aming them are placed by this means alone in a far better position than they held before. I would in the days of Moses, has ex here refer you, for a pretty fair notice of his class, to a work of the late Dr. Davy, Inspector clothed with the infirmities of of Army Hospitals in these Islands, a few years ago, who, if not always accurate when spraking of classes optside of the circle in which he RELATION OF THE LABORERS TO THE ESTATES | moved, is never unjust, and may be generally relied on an impartial witness.

> OF CALAIS. elivered at Machias, Me., August 28th, on the Existing | inspiration of God. This form

Condition of Parties.

This great Republican party of ours is one from that of the chosen people of the noblest parties that ever existed. It is a party of earnest convictions, of extraordinary lars of a movement in the 6 intelligence, and of pure and lofty purposes. It ment, looking to the removal is no dead or stereotyped form of ancient and ince of all free negroes and extinct vitality-it is no party of traditions like | who, as a leged, have proven p that of our opponents, hanging on to the exirts Gerrit Smith has become disc of a dim past, and living on the memory of an cipients of his bounty. He inheritance already squandered. It is of wigin New York Tribune, that "the growth, virile and exuberant, springing from the urgent necessities of the present, and tital that his "expectations of the ized by principles that were true when the bave in no degree been realize morning stars first sang together over the real that half of those to whom tion of man, and which will remain true i hile have sold their lande, or have humanity endures. To him who reads his ory as to allow them to be sold aright, and comprehensively views the spid article was then read from the changes which mark the progress of a sirs quirer for July, 1857, in what around the leading seats of civilization, the Republican party of these States, as it now stands, counties of Ohio: "There is it

ring to every lover of his kind. When the administration of General Pirce, actuated by the vulgar ambition of selfish and | York Times, speaking very b that more becoming and desirable one which would induce him to take an interest in the interest of his employer. The laborer holds his cottage and allotment, and cultivates the latter on a monthly tenure, his growing crop to be appraised and pand for, (commonly, in practical papers) actuated by the vulgar ambition of selfish and that more becoming and desirable one which marrow politicians, undertook to pervert the ideas and designs of the founders of this Geventer to the free negroes at the cottage and allotment, and cultivates the latter on a monthly tenure, his growing crop to be appraised and pand for, (commonly, in practical papers) actuated by the vulgar ambition of selfish and the chartout outh.

York Times, speaking very beacter of the free negroes at the count.

Mr. Pryne, whose voice and that his whole soul was it stepped forward, at the count of the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding spirit, demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, and whatever it touches, and whatever it touches, and the count of the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding spirit, demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, and the count of the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding spirit, demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, and the count of the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding spirit, demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, and the count of the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding spirit, demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, and the count of the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding to the chartour outh.

In t

WASHINGTON, D. C.

tice, below its value,) if the notice to quit comes from the landlord employer, is forfeited altogether when the notice is his own. There can, gether when the notice is his own. There can, position was first taken, the intelligent, the generally speaking, be no confidence, no affection, no feeling of interest, on the part of the system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it 'down.' Like the ghost of Banquo, it will not 'down' at such bidding, and I am here to laborer for the interests of his system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it 'down.' Like the ghost of Banquo, it will not 'down' at such bidding, and I am here to laborer for the interests of his system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it 'down.' Like the ghost of Banquo, it will not 'down' at such bidding, and I am here to laborer for the interests of his system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it 'down.' Like the ghost of Banquo, it will not 'down' at such bidding, and I am here to laborer for the interests of his system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it 'down.' Like the ghost of Banquo, it will not 'down' at such bidding, and I am here to laborer for the interests of his system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it 'down.' Like the ghost of Banquo, it will be provided the movement of the bank of the interests of the system of cruelty to which they had been Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politi

of a lifehes, and the

mental ideas, and how prompt it intelligent is driven to one shelters rdly subtertety, though

He knows

REPUBLICAN PARTY A NEC. STITY No, gentlemen, the Republica. party is an ancture of rk against principle of the Government, the negradation of free labor and its subjection to the domina of our planters do not give in to these very questionable practices, but, from all that I can gather, are every day more and more strongly impressed in favor of a better tenure for these laborers' holdings on the estates, and this as arrogant power, and intend to onquer it at arrogant power, and intend to onquer it at partisanship and all mercenary !

> free States, we should be, as we unanimous party. The party should moreover be a lesson and a warning to all who would sacrifice the rights of It is a living demonstration of wh people can do in improvising a great party and power sufficient mined to trample and destroy for unprincipled leaders. In this pect, promptly confronting its at carrying its triumphs to his veri him tremble in his entrenchmen tadle of moral grandeur, the jil history of politics has seldom af means, then, let the flag of its to higher advanced, let its tanks columns push on, till its vioto shall wave over the citadel at 1

siderations, not a citizen would f

SLAVERY DISCUSSI

The Philadelphia Ecening Jo full reports of the Slavery Disc The parties to the controversy s

coarse, and he is of a sallow co his whole countenance indicate spirits, nor been in a theatre of lifetime. We confess that our

" Mr. Pryne is short-built, b forehead is prominent, and his is more that of a man of the minister. He was also dressed elocution is earnest and forcible ulation admirable. He is a ms the head of a family. He is in

subsequen ly addressed the el accept the challenge, "what connected with? Next, are ing limited to an hour each. to be published in book form, a the question is: "Ought Amer classes is completed. On a view like this, we be Perpetuated?"

The debate was opened on by Mr. Brownlow; but he we bronchitis, and wrote what he manuscript was read by Gen. " Ought American Slavery ted?' This question I will the course of this controversy, tion of Slavery was establishe the heman family who had not the entire African race-a cle glothed with the infirmities of decree has gone forth, that for in the capacity of bond or hire is a decree that pervades th civilization, not as the edict fallen humanity; and to melic competency during sickness an bondage was instituted by M is in perfect accordance with ! and I shall be able to show that very does not differ in form Mr. Brownlow then referred

emarks:

be perpetua

will of God.

the particu

is a phenomenon of hope and gladness, mapi- curing a neighborhood of abo inflicting on them a colony

'Though hell itself gape, And bid me hold my peace.' "I am to maintain, gentlemen, not that Amer ican Slavery ought to be limited, restricted, modified, circumscribed, but that it ought to relax its ruffian grasp from the throat of every man, woman, and child, on this Continent-and die. I am not here to identify myself with schemes for its amelioration, its limitation, its restriction; but, in my theory, its all comprehensive right is the right to a grave so deep, that it shall never have a resurrection. [Applause.]
"And now, gentlemen, I am bappy to be able They were

to start the first proposition of my argument against American Slavery on common ground ground on which my opponent and mysell agree. I should have made an argument here, agree. I should have made an argument here, had it not been rendered entirely unnecessary to prove that American Slavery ought to be abolished, because the slave trade, in which it commenced, and from which it draws its li'e, is, 'Before all Israel and the sun,' a villainous piracy. Having had them most fully admitted and argued by my opponent, I need offer no argument to prove the premises, but only lead you to the legitimate, inevitable conclusion from the premises that he himself has furnished me. If the slave trade manning to the state of the slave trade manning to the state of the slave trade manning to the state of the slave trade manning to the slave trade trade to the slave trade trade to the slave trade to the sl furnished me. If the slave trade was piracy at the beginning-if it was villainous in its inception and carrying out—then, as it and American Slavery draw their first breath simultaneously, and as American Slavery never could have had an existence without the slave trade. and has drawn from that trade the new blood which has covered the soil of our own land I have only to take the premises of my appo nent to a conclusion which no man can dodgethat that which necessarily and legitimately grew out of what he joins with John Wesley in denouncing as "the sum of all villainies," is itself also villainous. [Applause.] Slavery and the slave trade rise or fall together. The trade was the grand trunk artery of the whole system in its beginning, and will be in the continuance of its existence. I am astonished that a mind so logical as that of my opponent did not pretend to exactness in figures) in the sick strike deeper, and defend the trade on the only wards, in various stages of disease. You have premises upon which Slavery can plant its foot outside the infernal regions. [Loud applause.]
"And now I am about to take a bold po sition-one that will startle Free Soilers and Republicans-one for which I stand here to-

night alone responsible. I proclaim the doctrine that, according to all just notions of human law, there never was and never can be a slave legally heid on the American Continent.

[Loud applause.] As my opponent tells me that he is a friend of law and order, that he is a friend of law and order, that he is a friend of Constitutions and Government, that he is no enemy of the laws of the land—when I shall have proved to you, as I will, that American Slavery, from beginning to end, is a sys-tem of lawlessness, then I shall have him on my side, for he is pledged to the support of law and order. " I will not stop now to quote the authorities

nits of the on that point, of which I have a multitude. I tht to be, s will give you only one. In the debate in the United States Senate on the Fugitive Slave bill, Senator Mason, of Virginia, arguing against under the leadership of one man, the largest a jury trial, said: 'If you allow a jury trial, among them, united. re traitors the jury will have the right to go into questions in outraged of law and fact, and a Northern jury will inthe instant quire for the statute under which a slave is held; and, added he, 'so far as I know, no refer to height; for, emaciated as most of them such statute can be found in any of the South- are, no one not better skilled in human anatoaidable as "The Southern dectrine all through is, that enemy, and

tes, making Slavery is a natural condition-a creature of number, it struck me that the man above renatural laws-that your tenure to your slave is ferred to may have been five feet eight inches the same as to your horse-because you can ed. By all catch him; that you hold him by virtue of coniphs be still quest alone; that you drive him into your field e up, let its as you drive your ox-because you have broken him and can manage him. The Legisla- the men, and a few more women, seemed in ture has given you no promise to put him in good health and condition. It is supposed that your hands, or to make him work. The Legislature never stands behind him, driving him up were not stowed away in the hold, but were emyou to lay your hands upon him and make him for some unexplained reason, were undoubtedly a slave, never enacting a law giving you the leal publishes gal right to do it, but lately allowing you to a'ready stated that the latter were wholly nude, ion in procatch him if you can. So that, gentlemen, and the former nearly so. One of the most sin-Anerican Slavery has not for its support even lescribed as tion. No Legislature has yet dared to defy

Heaven by passing an act to condemn a free man to Slavery. lexion, and framed into law. Law has a character of its hat he has own. Certain elements enter into it, and whatever enactments lack these elements are no leave the ethnological questions to the learned, ver touched laws at all. They are not bad law, but they who, I trust, are engaged in their investigasted ardent are no law-are null and void, and are often tions. But, to even the casual observer, the rous, in his times conspiracies against law. An enactment, difference of tribes is quite evident. I was surious notions to have the authority and force of law, must be at we saw of | founded in justice and reason-must draw its ressed in a life-principles from the government of God- see in the African. The hair would doubtless tir, with his | must grow out of the nature of man-must bear | be kinked, but, in accordance with the usage o ur mind he relation to the Divine government, and come slavers, it has been shaved, probably at the into harmony with it. The mere votes of a time of sailing from Africa. Our communica-Legislature can no more make a law than they tions with them were made in part by signs, can make a God, unless those votes are cast for which they understood readily, and in part iskers. His the development, and manifestation, and revethrough an interpreter. This man was one of

orld than black. His d his gesticgument, but you will see the sweep of it in a from having worked on ships, &c., on the coast d man, and moment)-suppose, if you please, that a com- and in this language he conversed with the inpany of ten thousand natural philosophers terpreter. It was evident they understood each should get together and undertake to legislate other, for, upon our party asking the sailer to that water should cease to run down hill, and show as the Congo tribe, the negro brought who referred bereafter shall run up hill; suppose they three men, who took their places before us, and prominent should solemnly vote that that should be a law I distinctly heard him say "Congo." I was that the streams should run up toward their usual. One tribe had the two central upper of the Red be able to fountain-would the streams obey them, or ch are you would they laugh on in their course, and diswhite man is a satisfac

edium of a as a law of mathematics, that instead of twice and place of two making just four, it should make just four familiar faces at home. and a half, would that make it a law-would that make it a rule in mathematics? Every sympathy for them, and indignation towards boy that counts his own fingers would tell you, their captors. You may read of the horrors of speeches bedebates are boy that counts his own fingers would tell you. r one cover; when the matter was proposed to him, 'Let the "middle passage," but the half cannot be n Slavery to all the mathematicians in God's world declare told as one view of these unfortunates will tell ffering from the case, and therefore cannot be law.' Now ventilation, and want of exercise, are the preall. The fol | fore-front the law of self ownership as clearly not visible, the spec acle was harrowing. A arks:
perpetua
when, in each man two hands and one head; and if all it the institu- earth should legislate that a man should own frame. that class of two dozen hands and one dozen heads, the law capacity to of God stands forever revealed against them : his class are and instead of such an enactment being law, it that existed is a villainous legislative conspiracy against d ever since, law, and deserves no other name. [Applause.] z as man is So that, were you able even to find enactmen in favor of the institution of American Slaverytwo-thirds of were you able to find enactments in favor of t for the rest, murder, of robbery, of adultery, of any crime servants. It that I could name—you would not feel bound iominions of to bow down to these crimes, because of these duty, but of enactments, but would say that you had come e the sufferinto a land of legislative criminals, and that
ding them a what they enacted was not law, but multiform

But if this is to be said of those comparative-

ged infirmity, crime, stealing the sacred garb of law under ly in health, what language can describe the sick? I saw one poor creature swollen to the "The last half, nearly, of my friend's speech mcs; wonderful size with dropsy; and as be lay was taken up with abusing—no, I will not use on his back, he moved his hands, signifying to merican Sla- that word-with saying hard things of North- one of our party a request for his cigar, which, d principles ern men and Northern society. It is unfortu- when given to him, he smoked with the greatnate that, in some of these hard things, I shall est avidity. Another manifested similar wante, d with the reliabled, in the plored people vicious," and reformation He asserts gave farms so worthless be compelled to partly join with him. Of the and replied to our beckoning to come to us by so worthless [Laughter and applause.] If New England ing childhood, was fast losing the consciousness taxes." An and New York were hypocritical in stealing of life whose experience had been only that men from Africa to make them slaves, and sellneinsti Enter idea is some of the some of the etter mode of initial in ree negroes." ing the enterprise and courage to steal them om the New himself, gets them into his hands in a lazier

y of the char-outh. but not a nobler way. [Laughter and applause.]
"If Northern men have bowed in base and

'Lay on, Macduff,

I will not complete the sentence. [Laughter and applause.] "By every argument which proves that North-ern men have bowed in cringing subserviency to American Slavery, you prove that Slavery is the spirit of ruffian tyranny, and holds such sway, even with its instrumentalities, as to de-stroy the virtue of such Northern men as come under its power. If Northern men have ever been sneaks, Slavery has made them so. [Applause.] If Northern men have shown them-selves lacking in virtue when they got to Con-gress, it was after they had been subjected to the corrupt influences with which they are suranded by the South.

"My friend tells us-of course it is of no account to the argument—that some Northern Abolitionists are so mean that they would steal the pewter ornament off the cane-head of the slave. Let me retort, that the law of the South is so tyrannical that it permits the slaveholder to steal the slave, cane and all. [Applause.]" Mr. Pryne then concluded his remarks by thanking the audience for their attention, and expressing the hope that on the remaining nights of the debate there would be a full and fair representation in attendance of the men of heart and women of soul of the city of Phila-Mr. Pryne retired from the platform amid

thunders of applause.

HORBORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE-INTEREST-

ING NARRATIVE

MR. EDITOR: Your very interesting accou of these people almost renders further descrip-tion unnecessary. But, as some of the recent contributions to your paper presented a picture altogether bright, I would be glad to show both

not have another. A CHARLESTONIAN. Of those in health, or comparatively so. found about 250-of whom some 50 were females. There were about 50 others (I do not already shown that the negroes are from a most under the equator-latitude 5' 30° south, longitude 12' 20° east. In the few books to which I have had access since I saw them, I have not found them described. Bowen's explorations were in Central Africa-Livingstone's in the Southern part. Barth's volumes, as far as he from 30 years to a few months or even weekssome, I should judge, kaving been born on the passage. It is wonderful how either mother or infant survived such an event.

It has already been stated that they belonged to various tribes. This is soon apparent from the difference of shades, from their being congregated in separate groups, and the eviden inability to converse generally with each other. I observed nothing like general concert of thought or action between them, except in the chanting or clapping of hands. In these all,

It has also been noticed that these Africans are far below the size common to the same age of negroes among us. This is understood to my than I am, could conjecture what their weight, in health, would be. Among the whole high-s few more may reach five feet six; but, besides these, there did not seem to be any of the men who were over five feet two or three inches. Some few, a half dozen perhaps, of and the former nearly so. One of the most singular of the exhibitions I saw was that of a woman whose hands were adorned by a pair of cotton gloves—almost her only covering. There was a carcely any comelliness among them; and the only one whose appearance agreeably attracted attention was the so-styled Princess, whose tatooing certainly gave evidence of great dexterity and skill in the art.

I have no pretensions to science, and must leave the ethnological questions to the learned, who, I trust, are engaged in their investions.

Being the only Soliciter of Patents who is a thorough practical mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a contact mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a contact mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a word mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a contact mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a contact mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of a mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of in colanical mechanic and engineer, his knowledge of inventual engine for a tracted attention such specific period of practical mechanics and engineer, his knowledge of the contention ending h that shabby notion of law that we call legisla- woman whose hands were adorned by a pair of "But, even if it had, it would not help the case. tracted attention was the so-styled Princess, For let me tell you that everything cannot be whose tatooing certainly gave evidence of great

prised that few or none exhibited the very thick lips and flat noses which we are accustomed to ile make up lation, of a law that God Almighty wove into the slaver's crew, who did not profess knowledge the structure of the universe at the beginning. of the negro dialect, but the principal negro "Suppose, gentlemen-(this is an abstract ar- had a smattering knowledge of Portuguese, of nature—that the brooks should turn round— struck with their teeth; some were even, as fore teeth cut out in a semicircle; while, in an other, the front teeth were sharpened to a point. Many of the negroes, especially with the aid of "Suppose all the mathematicians in the world an old finnel shirt or trowsers, looked as famil-5th of May, should gather themselves together, and enact, iar as household or plantation slaves. In many

The result of the whole visit was intense 'Let the "middle passage," but the half cannot be that this is law, I have only to count my fingers the tale. Dysentery, dropsy, and opthalmia, all, to prove that it is not true, and does not govern I believe, the productions of contact, want of for the application: Ged inscribed upon man's vailing diseases. But even where these were skeleton taken down from the nail of a doctor's closer, and presented to your view, would scarely be more descriptive of anatomy than many each it. For the Legislatures to be gathered together on of these living walking specimens of the human

The effect was very startling when you say them squatting on their haunches, with their knees drawn up behind their elbows, in an attitude common to apes and baboons, but which no human frame clothed in flesh can attain, Some, when sitting, and told to rise, did so with great difficulty, and moved with a step as tottering as I ever saw after illness. The very head seemed but a skull encased in a black covering. It is common to speak of a man being reduced to skin and bone, but one who saw these can scarcely use the expression

sick? I saw one poor creature swollen to the mce, wonderful size with dropsy; and as he lay one s do, and, in this touching attitude of suffer-

pr of of human depravity, it was furnished

demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, no; that it was a remedy, or anything but part | 500

young children, not a sound, not a murmur, one of my sensibilities, the horrors of a battle field were less so. I left the scene chastened and humbled, but with gratitude too, I trust, to Almighty God, for a lot cast in a Christian

a painful concession, but it must be made, that the slave trade cannot be suppressed by coercive measures. The efforts of the three or four principal Powers of the world have failed, and, indeed, aggravated the evil. The traffic in coeval with it. It is as plainly sauctioned by the Bible as any other traffic. But the law de claring the slave trade piracy has not checked but, by enhancing the price, has stimulated it. These negroes, purchased on the West Coast at from 50 cents to \$1, and costing scarcely more than \$10 or \$15 to be delivered on the coast of Cuba, were all to be sold by contract at \$560 round, or one hundred and seventy seven thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$177,980) for the cargo. Such gains are too tempting to be resisted by those who make haste to be rich. The traffic in slaves is no sin but the slave trade, as conducted, is a great crime. But that crime, and all other crimes, will continue while the world lasts. Hence punitory laws and provisions; and the man who would not mitigate the horrors of the slave trade while it goes on, because he would sanc-tion the traffic, is as wise as he who would have no prison discipline, because he abhorred crime and criminals. I am therefore irresistibly led to the conclusion (and the recent visit has had a great agency in it) that the laws, as they now stand, should be repealed, and, in their stead. provision should be made to secure the comfortable treatment of the slave.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the introduction of more Africans into our State. As a question of mere expediency, I would

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